THE WEEKLY CLARION

and to the librarian, assistant librarians and to the libratian, assistant libratians messengers and other employees of the Congressional Library, an addition of twenty per only on their present pay, to commence with the present Congress; and the amount necessary to pay this allowance is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 19. And be it further consteal. That the man of eight thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

some of eight thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the preservation of the harbor of Provincetown, Massachusetta, the same to be expended under the supervision of a commission or board of empervision of a commission or board of officers to be appointed by the Secretary of

Approved, July 28, 1806.

(Pertic-No. 114.)

An Act to continue in force and to amend "Au act to establish a Bureau for the re-lief of Freedmen and Refugees," and for

other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representations of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the act to establish a Burean for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees, approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall continue in force for the term of two years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC 2. And be it further cancied, That the appervision and care of said bureau shall extend to all loyal refugees and freedmen, so far as the same shall be necessary to enable them as speedily as practicable to become self-supporting citizens of the United States, and to aid then in making the freedom con-

and to aid them in making the freedom con ferred by proclamation of the commander in-chief, by emancipation under the laws of tates, and by constitutional amendment, available to them and beneficial to the re-

public.

SEC. 3 And be it further exacted, That
the President shall, by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate, appoint two assistant commissioners, in addition to those
authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, who shall give like bonds and receive the same annual salaries provided in said act, and each of the assistant commissioners of the bureau shall have charge of one district containing such refugees or freedmen, to be assigned him by the Com-missioner, with the approval of the Presi-dent. And the Commissioner shall, under the direction of the President, and so far as the came shall be, in his judgment, necessary for the efficient and economical administration of the affairs of the bureau, appoint such agents, clerks, and assistants as may be required for the proper conduct of the bu-rean. Military officers or enlisted men may read. Military officers or enhanced men may be detailed for service and assigned to duty under this act; and the President may, if in his judgment safe and judicious so to do, detail from the army all the officers and agents of this bureau; but no officer so assigned shall have increase of pay or allowances. Each agent or clerk, not heretofore authorized by law, not being a military officer, shall have an annual salary of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than twelve hundred dollars, according to the service required of him. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, when it can be done consistently with public interest, to appoint, as assistant commissioners, agents, and clerks, such men as have proved their loyalty by faithful service in the armies of the Union during the rebellion. And all persons appointed to service under this act. and the act to which this amendment, shall be so far deemed to the United the united the military jurisdiction, and entitled to entified to

the military protection of the Government while in discharge of the duties of their officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps or of the volunteer service, now on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau as assistant commissioners, agents, medical officers, or in other ca-pacities, whose regiments or corps have been or may hereafter be mustered out of service, may be retained upon such duty as officers of said bureau, with the same compensation as is now provided by law for their respective grades; and the Secretary of War shall have power to fill vacancies until other offi-

cers can be detailed in their places without ears can be declared in their places without distriment to the public service.

SEC. 5. And be it further concled. That the second section of the act to which this is an amendment shall be decuned to authorize the Secretary of War to issue such medical stores.

dred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'an act for the collec-tion of direct taxes in insurrectionary dislease provides for such substitution; and all the lands now remaining unsold, which come within the same designation, being eight thousand acres, more or less, shall be dis-posed of according to said instructions.

SEC, 7. And be it further exacted, That all other lands bid in by the United States at other lands but in by the United States at tax sales, being thirty-eight thousand acres, more or less, and now in the hands of the said tax commissioners as the property of the United States, in the parishes of Saint Helena and Saint Loke, excepting the "achnol farms," as specified in the preceding specified, and so much as may be necessary for military and naval purposes at Hilton. section, and so much as may be necessary for military and naval purposes at Hilton Head, Bay Point, and Land's End, and ex-cepting also the city of Port Royal, on Saint Helena island, and the town of Resultort, shall be disposed of in purcels of twenty acres, at one deliar and fifty cents per acre, to such persons, and to such only, as have such persons, and to such only, as have unired and are now occupying lands under d agreeably to the provisions of General erman's special field order, dated at Sa-mah, Georgia, January sixteenth, eigh-m hundred and sixty five, and the remain-rlands, if any, shall be disposed of in the fir to such persons as had acquired agreeably to the said order of General but who have been disposed ateration of the same to former

oration of the same to former

compliance with the provisions of this and the preceding section shall not be aliemated by their purchasers within alx years from and after the passage of this act. SEC. a. And he it further enacted. That the

"school farms" in the parish of Saint Hele-na, South Carolina, shall be sold, subject to any leases of the same, by the said tax com-missioners, at public anction, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at not less than ten dollars per acre; and the lots in the city of Port Hoyal, as laid down by the said tax commissioners, and the lots and houses in the town of Bean-fort, which are still hold in like coanner. and the lots and houses in the town of best-fort, which are still held in like continer, shall be sold at public anction; and the pro-ceeds of said sales, after paying expenses of the surveys and sales, shall be invested in United States bonds, the interest of which shall be appropriated, under the direction of the Commissioner, to the support of schools. the Commissioner, to the support of schools, without distinction of color or race, on the islands in the parishes of Saint Helena and Saint Luke.
Sic. 9. And be it further enacted, That the

Size. 9. And be it further enacted. That the assistant commissioners for South Carolina and Georgia are hereby authorized to examine all claims to lands in their respective States which are claimed under the provisions of General Sherman's special field order, and to give each person having a valid claim a warrant upon the direct tax commissioners for South Carolina for twenty missioners for South Carolina for Iwenty acres of land, and the said direct tax essentias stoners shall issue to every person, or to his or her heirs, but in no case to any assigns, presenting such warrant, a lease of twenty acres of land, as provided for in section seven, for the term of six years; but at any time thereafter, upon the payment of a sun not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per acre, the person holding such lease shall be entitled to a certificate of sale of suid tract of twenty acres from the direct tax commission. f twenty acres from the direct tax commiioner or such officer as may be authorized to issue the same: but no warrant shall be held valid longer than two years after the

some of the aut SEC. 10. And be it further exacted, That the direct tax commissioners for South Carolina are hereby authorized and required at the earliest day practicable to survey the lands designated in section seven into lots of wenty acres each, with proper metes and counds distinctly marked, so that the several racts shall be convenient in form, and as tracts shall be convenient in form, and as near as practicable have an average of fer-tility and woodland; and the expense of such surveys shall be paid from the proceeds of sales of said lands, or, if accure required, out of any moneys received for other lands a these islands, sold by the United States r taxes, and now in the hands of the direct

tax commission.ers.
SEC. 11. And be it farther cuested, That restoration of lands occupied by freedmen under General Sherman's field order dated at Savannah, Georgia, January sixteenth, eigh teen hundred and sixty-five, shall not be made until after the crops of the present year shall have been gathered by the occu-pants of said lands, nor until a fair compensation shall have been made to them by the former owners of such lands, or their legal representatives, for all improvements or betterments erected or constructed thereon, and after due notice of the same being done shall have been given by the assistant com-

SEC. 12. And be it further canceled, That the Sec. 12. And be it further canced, That the Commissioner shall have power to seize, hold, use, lease, or sell all buildings and tenements, and any lands appertaining to the same, or otherwise, formerly held under color left title by the late so-called Confederate States, and not heretofore dispessed of by the United States, and any buildings or fandsheld in trust for the same by any person or persons, and to use the same or appropriate persons, and to use the same or appropriate the proceeds derived therefrom to the educatureau shall cease to exist, such of said so-called Confederate States as shall have made provision for the education of their citizens without distinction of color shall receive the sum remaining unexpended of such sales or rentals, which shall be distributed among aid States for educational purposes in pro-

portion to their population.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted. That the mmissioner of this lorean shall at all times co-operate with private benevolent associations of citizens in aid of freedmen, and with agents and teachers, duly accredited and appointed by them, and shall hire or provide by lease buildings for purposes of education whenever such associations shall. SEC. 14. And be it further enacted. That in

overy State or district where the ordinary course of indicial proceedings has been in-terrupted by the rebellion, and until the same shall be fully restored, and in every State or district whose constitutional rela-Secretary of War to issue such medical stores or other supplies and transportation, and afford such medical or other aid as may be needful for the purposes animed in said section: Provided, That no person shall be deemed "destitute," "suffering," or "dependent upon the Government for support," within the meaning of this act, who is able to find employment, and could, by proper industry or exertion, avoid such destitution, suffering, or dependence.

Sec. 6. Whereas, by the provisions of an every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interpreted by the rebellion, and until the same shall be fully restored, and in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interpreted by the rebellion, and until the same shall be fully restored, and in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interpreted by the rebellion, and until the same shall be fully restored, and in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interpreted by the rebellion, and until the same shall be fully restored, and in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interpreted by the rebellion, and until the same shall be fully restored, and in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interpreted by the rebellion, and until the same shall be fully restored, and in every state or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interpreted by the rebellion, and until the same shall be fully restored, and until the s SEC. 6. Whereas, by the provisions of an be parties and give evidence, to inherit, puract approved February sixth, eighteen hunchase, lease, sell. hold, and convey real and "An act to personal property, and to have full and or the collectional benefit of all laws and proceedings tion of direct taxes in insurrectionary dis-tricts within the United States, and for other purposes, approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," certain lands in the hundred and sixty-two," certain hands in the parishes of Saint Helena and Saint Luke, South Carolina, were bid in by the Unit of States at public tax sales, and by the limitation of said act the time of redemption of said and has expired; and whereas, in accurdance with instructions issued by President Lincoln on the sixteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the United States and until such State shall be fully restored, and until such State shall be fully restored, and until such State shall have been restored, in its constitutional right to bear ber, eighteen hundred and sixty-lines, to be United States direct tax commissioners for South Carolina, certain lands bid in by the United States in the parish of Saint Helena, in said States, were in part sold by the said tax commissioners to "heads of families of the African race," in parcels of not more than twenty acres to each parchaser; and the officers of the bureau, and the represented in the Congress of the United States, the President shall, through the Commissioner from the passage of this act, and the college required by the said act may be expressed within three tax commissioners and the officers of the bureau, and under such raises and regulations as the President, thirough the Secretary of War, shall prescribe, extend military protection and have unitary protection are in the commissioner with the Commissioner of the said act may be expressed within three years from the passage of this act, and the college required by the said act may be provided within the Commissioner of the Secretary of War, shall prescribe, extend military protection are in the unitary because of the United States, the President shall, through the Commissioner from the passage of this act, and the college required by the said act may be expressed within three wars from the passage of this act, and the college required by the said act may be compared to the said act may be compared to the said act may be compared to the united to the said act may be compared to the united to the said act may be compared to the said act may be compared to the said act may be compared to the united to the said act may be expressed within three wars from the passage of this act, and the college required by the said act may be expressed within three wars from the passage of this act, and the college required by the said act may be expressed within three tax dental three cannot be added to the said act may be compared to the united to the united state of the fling of agriculture and the mechanic arts. said parish, numer inclusive, making an sage one to thirty-three, inclusive, making an sage gregate of six thousand acres, more or less:

Therefore, he is farther essected. That the sales color, or previous condition of slavery, ounce or greater than the occasion of the sales in the color, or previous condition of slavery, ounce color, or previous condition of slavery, ounce color, or previous condition of slavery. conferred by this section upon the officers of the bureau shall not exist in any State where September sixteenth, eighteen bunded and statististed, and all leases which have been made to such "head of families," by said direct tax commissioners, shall be changed into certificates of sale in all cases wherein the continued on the State and the United States are not disturbed in the peaceable course of July second, sighteen hundred and sixty-two, are not disturbed in the peaceable course of State when the courts of the State and the United States are not disturbed in the peaceable course of July second, sighteen hundred and sixty-two, and hall have expired.

Approved, July 23, 1866. are not disturbed in the peacenbie course of justice, and after such State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations to the

restored in its constitutional relations to the government, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States.

SEC 15. And be it further exacted. That all officers, agents, and employees of this burean, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take the eath prescribed in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are pulstent with the provisions of this act are

SCHUYLER COLFAX. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Engresentatives.
LA FAYETTE 8. FOSTER.
President of the Senate per tempore.
In the House of Representatives, §

U. S., July 16th, 1906. 5 The President of the United States having eturned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act a continue in force and to amond 'An act to to continue in force and to amend 'An act to establish a bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees,' and for other purposes," with his objections thereto, the House of Repre-sentatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Canatitution, to reconsider the same: and Resolved, That the said bill pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives acreains to of the House of Representatives agreeing to

Aftest:

IN THE SESATE OF THE UNITED STATES, ? The Senat having proceeded, in pursu ance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to continue in force and

to amend 'An act to establish a burean for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees,' and for other purposes," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Sen-ate with the message of the President rete with the message of the President refurning the bill: Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds

the Senate agreeing to pass the same.
Attest: J. W. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate U. S.

PUBLIC-No. 75.]

An Act for the disposal of the public lands for home-test setual settlement in the States of Alubama, Mississippi, Louisianna, Arkan-sas, and Florida.

or Alternates, Areas-sapps, Louisiania, Areas-sas, and Florida.

Be it esacted by the Senate and Howe of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the passage of this act all the public lands in the States of Alubama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Areameae, and Florida shail be disposed of according to the stipulations of the homestead law of twentieth May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to assure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the act supplemental thereto, approved twenty-first of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, but with this restriction, that until the expiration of two years from and after the passage of this act, no curry shall be made formore than a half-quarter section, or eighty actes; and in lieu of the sum of ten dollars required to be paid by the accord section of said act, there shall be paid the sum of five dollars at the time of the issue of each patent; and et, there shall be point the sum of five dollars it the time of the issue of each patent; and hat the public lands in said States shall be dis-oced of in no other manner after the passage of this act; Provided, That no distinction or discrimination shall be made in the construc-ion or execution of this act on account of race

ent under its provisions.

But: 2. And be it further enacted, That se ion second of the above-cited homestead law, intitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and skxty-two, he a amended at to read as follows: That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, person applying for the beneau of this act and upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a tenily, or is twenty one years or more of age, or shall have performed service in the army or may of the United States, and that such application is either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other torson or persons whomsoever; and upon filling the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on payment of five dollars, when the entry is of not more than eighty acres, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the amount of land specified; Provided, however, That no certificate shall be given, or patent usued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry, or if he be decad, his widow; or in case of her death, his helrs or devisee; or in case of her death, his helrs or devisee; or in case of a wulow making such devise; or in case of her death, his heirs or devise; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five vears immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said fand has been allemated, and that he will war true allegiance to the gaverament of the inited States; then, in such case, he, she, or hey, if at that time a citizen of the United States; shall be entitled to a patent, as in other mother, leaving on intant child or children un der twenty-one years or age, she right and fe shall enure to the benefit of said infant childs shall enure to the bene fit of said infant enadous children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children, for the time being have their dounfeil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States on the parment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified: Provided.

That until the first day of January, cighbeen hundred and sixty-seven, any person applying

without cost to the government, provide suitable teachers and means of instruction; and he shall furnish such protection as may be required for the safe conduct of such schools.

Sec. 3. And he furnish such protection as may be required for the safe conduct of such schools. the oath, hereinbefore required, also make oath that he has not bor as arms against the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies. Sec. 3. And be it further concled. That all

provisions of the said homestead law, at the act amendatory thereof, approved March wenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, o for as the same may be applicable, except o far as the same may be applicable, except ny sections of this act, are applied to and made part of this act as fully as if herein enacted

Approved, June 21, 1866.

(Pentus-No. 116.1)

AN ACT to amend the fifth section of an a AN ACT to amend the fifth section of an act catified "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." approved July 2nd, 1862, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established.

Re it exacted by the Senate and House of Repsentatives of the United States of America in agrees assembled, That the time in which the several states may comply with the pre-cisions of the set of Jury two, eighteen hun-dred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating bubble lambs to the several States and Territo-ries which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," is hereby the Union, and providing the college or co-leges within five years after such acceptance as prescribed in this act; Provided further That any State which has heretofore expresse-tts acceptance of the act hereto referred to sha have the period of five years within which t

[Public-No. 117.]

AN ACT to fix the number of Judges of the Suureme Court of the United States, and to change certain judicial circuits.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rey States, and sky associate justices, any four a whom shall be a querum; and the said con-shail hold one term annually at the sead of go-crament, and such adjourned or special term as it may find necessary for the desputch a

SEC. 2. And be it further exacted. That for the relief of Freedment the first and second circuits shall remain as new constitutes; that the districts of Pennytical, in pursuance of the smider the same I and said bill pass, two-thirds presentatives agreeing to Ewp. McPherson.

Clerk H. Reps., U. S.

SEC. 2. And be it further exacted. That the first remain as the forest that the first recent circuit; that the districts of Manual Physics, and South Carolina, shall constitute the fourth circuit; that the districts of Georgia. Plorida, Alabama, Mischsippi, Louisiana, and Texas, shall constitute the fifth circuit; that the districts of Georgia. Plorida, Alabama, Mischsippi, Louisiana, and Texas, shall constitute the fifth circuit; that the districts of Georgia. Plorida, Alabama, Mischsippi, Louisiana, and Texas, shall constitute the fifth circuit; that the districts of Georgia. Plorida, Alabama, Mischsippi, Louisiana, and and half his bod receive five dollar the districts of Constitute the fifth circuit; that the districts of Georgia. Plorida, Alabama, Mischsippi, Louisiana, and thalf his bod receive five dollar the districts of Constitute the fifth circuit; that the districts of Georgia. Plorida, Alabama, Mischsippi, Louisiana, and thalf his bod receive five dollar the districts of Constitute the fifth circuit; that the districts of Georgia. Plorida, Alabama, Mischsippi, Louisiana, and the fifth circuit is the fifth circuit in the fifth circuit in the fifth circuit is the districts of Georgia. Plorida, Alabama, Mischsippi, Louisiana, and the fifth circuit is the fifth circuit in the

that the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Miscouri, Suggestions Concerning the Freedman.
Ransas, and Arkansas, shall constitute the eighth circuit; and the districts of California, Origon, and Nevada, shall constitute the ninth circuit.

September 25th, 1866.;

Approved, July 23, 1966.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION-No. 74.] JOINT RESOLUTION for the relief of certain Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pettawatomic In-

rescalatings of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, sufficienced and directed to pay to the Chippewa, Oftowa, and Pottawatomic Indians of Michigan, in pursu-Pottawatomic Indians of Michigan, in purcurace of an agreement and compromise made with the Pottawatomic nation of Indians so mained sind-designated by the tresty of eighteen hundred and forty-six, with the United states, the sum of thirty-nine thousand delitars, in full of all claims in favor of said Michigan Indiancither against the United States or said nation of Indians, past, present, or future, arising out of any treaty made with them or any band or confederation thereof, and the annuity now paid to them is to be restored, und paid to said aution for the future. Said sum of thirty nine thousand delitars is to be paid out of the future of said Indians, by the United States now held in trust for said nation, drawing interest at the rate of five per cent, which amount is hereby appropriated, said payment to be made per capita direct to heads of families, adults, and guardians of minors, as is now required by law in reference to annuities, by the proper agent of the government.

Approved, July 28, 1866.

[Punise Resolution-No. 75.1]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing a contract with Vinnie Resm for a statue of Abraham Lincoln.

resentation of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, surfactized and lirected to contract with Mrss Vinnic Beam

Approved, July 28, 1866.

[Public Resolution-No. 68.] JOINT RESOLUTION for the relief of certain officers of the army.

Be it remitted by the Senate and House of Rep. rescatatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every case in which a commissioned officer actually enter ed on duty as such commissioned officer, but by reason of being killed in battle, capture by the enemy, or other cause beyond his co trol, and without fault or neglect of his ow was not mustered within a period of no uments of his rank from the date on which such officer actually entered on such duty as aforesaid, deducting from the amount paid in accordance with this resolution all pay actually received by such officer for such

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the heirs or legal representatives of any officer whose muster into service has been or shall ecive the arrears of pay due such officer or the pension provided by law for the grade into which such officer is mustered under the provisions of the first section of this resolu-

(From the N. V. Times colliteral, 12th.) Remarkable and Significant Article-Which Courress will the President Recoginize !

The following law, passed by Congress and approved by President Lincoln, 1862, stands upon the statute

CHAPTER XXXVI .- An act fixing the number of the House of Representatives from and after the 3d of March, eighteen hundred and sixty three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of the Representtives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the 3d day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the number of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States shall be two hundred and forty-one and the eight additional members shall he assigned, in one in each, to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky. Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont and Rhode

Island. Approved March, 4, 1862.

By law Congress thus consists of two hundred and forty-one members, and by law, also, a majority of the whole number of, or one hundred and twenty-one members, constitute a quo rum. Suppose that members elected from the Southern States should meet in December, 1867, and be enough, added to Northern members who be lieved in their right to representation. and who would meet with them, to constitute a quorum; and suppose the Northern members who do not believe the South entitled to representation and who would not meet with them should meet by themselves, constituting less than a quorum of the whole number. The Pittsburg Chronicle begins to see the possibility of such an occurence, and it also sees that the President will be under the necessity of recognizing one of the other of these bodies as the valid, constitutional House of Representatives. He must send his mes to the one or the other; he must treat one or the other as & branch of Congress, clothed with the power of making laws, and the other as having no such authority. And under the circumstances assumed, there can be very little doubt, in view of his known opinions on the subject, that President Johnson will recognize the numercial quorum-the body which contains a majority of all the members -as the only body aethorized by the Constitution to make laws for the United States. He will probably send the of conclusives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That no vacancy in the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall be ulled by appointment until the number of associate Justices shall be reduced to six; and thereafter the said Supreme Court shall consist of a third Justice of the United States. The Senate, and will not recognize the six; and thereafter the said Supreme Court shall consist of a third Justice of the United States. The Senate, on the contrary, shall consist of a third Justice of the United acts of the other as valid in any respect. The Senate, on the contrary, will recognize a majoray of members and we cannot avert it. We cannot

A Western paper publishes the fol-

lowing wonderful description: "Lost or strade from the scriber a the same hope of satisfying it.

Editor Clarion : There is a matter given, and which the signs of the

sense. Our purse, our energy, our for our knowledge.

with Northern fanatics, yet it is utterly unequal to the protection of the contractor, where such influences are felt, or where negroes have been hitherto operated upon by them. And however much I may be in the minority as to the feasibility of the thing, an amendment can be made to the laws that will give it far greater efficiency for the protection of the agricultural interest of the country, to which there can be no substantial objection.

When will lave a give then any yet known to us. Can we find the incentive? I think we can. They love their offspring: but manifest it according to their dispositions, or rather according to their dispositions or rather according to their moral and mental capacities, in desiring to have their with themselves whether to their advantage or otherwise, and free from any manner of restraint or control, except persalventure when their anger becomes aroused against them, when they bear them annuercifully. I have often this year, seen parents flail their dormant energies than any yet known to us. Can we find the incentive? I think we can. They love their offspring: but manifest it according to their dispositions, or rather according to their dispositions, or rather according to their dispositions, or rather according to their dispositions, or all their moral and mental capacities, in desiring to have them with themselves whether to their any mental capacities, in desiring to have them with themselves whether to their advantage or otherwise, and free from any mental capacities, in desiring to have them with themselves whether to their advantage or otherwise, and free from asy mental capacities, in desiring to have them with themselves whether according to their dispositions, or rather according to their dispositions or rather according to their dispositions.

certain labor is an indispensable requilet him be compelled to keep it. And not how high or low lowly its origin, every not be allowed to ruin his employer by abandoning him in the midst of his planting or cultivating operations, for no letter reason, that other other midst them; and if the teachings of the natno better reason than that "the sun is too hot to work, or the labor too hard" of these, they ought to seize upon it and for his delicate constitution. I have transfer its custody to some one who will so train it that it will become a blessing and

people possessed of no conception of the obligations of a contract, to which is only attached a pecuniary penalty, is as threads of gossamer in the path-unhappy, he is prepared for usefulness and way of an ox. This fact which we did prosperity. not need to be taught, has been demonstrated to the North and to thousands of Northern men among us, every

will deprive us. The idea that they were amenable to the law, has kept many at their post, and in the quasi-performance of their duty—because ignorance and superstition combined to make it terrible; and the race has not yet entirely lost that habit of obedience incident to a state of slavery. But each succeeding year will lesson the force of both these influences. They will soon realize that the white man has no individual right to exert any resulting the resulting at the race for the future. It is notorious to all that the greatest difficulty in the dovelopment of the present labor system is, that the laboring class "take no thought for the future." Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." will deprive us. The idea that they straint over their actions—that the law inflicts no punishment they dread: when realizing their freedom they will abandon themselves to their character and faithfully; but loving their case of the floreer and sterner expressions of her face, reminded him forcibly of some of the most royal specimens he abandon themselves to their characteristic indolence and the numberless evils that follow, as has already resulted wherever they have realized these things, vide, New Orleans and Memphis, and every other Southern city, Yielding themselves to the control of the people—or perhaps I should say the "our own interest" view of the case; but it will well because us to leak though she wigging the looked as though she works to the control of the people—or perhaps I should say the "our own interest" view of the case; but it will well because us to leak though she wigging the more, only providing for their immediate more in the class of the more of things ever while the base class of white men. The beautiful more for immediate more in the country which is the country which is the country of things ever while the base class of white more the country which is the country of things ever while the country which is the country of things ever while the country which is the country of things ever while the country which is the country of the country which is the country of the country of the country of t party—whose religion it is, to seek our view. And well may we shindder when we contemplate the powerful and bitter influence striving with earth and heaven for its accomplishment. The forestment that the Puritains have placed them by their meant and and intellectual nature of the forestment. The forestment that the Puritains have placed them between the placet of the placet of the forestment and the placet of the place fanaticism of the North is having its poison like a tide of the ocean in this direction. Let us, therefore, with the have sunk to the tomb in the space of four firmness of men, meet it with such years. legislation as our judgement dictates to be best for the control of the eleto be best for the control of the clement through which they propose to operate. We loose nothing by this course, and gain the respect of every reflecting man North and South, and Northern men are far from being all fanatics. We were wise to prepare our minds to meet the storm of fanaticism that must burst upon our heads. The cloud is already above the horizon. Humble curselyes like spaniels, prevent wrong. That that nation which are not to be "buried in a mapkin."

That He holds us responsible in proportion as He has given us the ability to do good and prevent wrong. That that nation which are President of President Johnson.—By The cloud is already above the normal spect. The Senate, on the contrary, will recognize a majority of members from all the States but ten, even if they are a minority of the whole, as the real Congress, and a such clothed with all the power of legislation.

A Western paper publishes the following the concession into its insatinte maw, as do let the responsibility of the desd. and sword. And we might throw concession into its insatinte maw, as death throws men into the grave, with the same hope of satisfying it.

The interest of the whole const.

Feet the Classes. Thoughts for Thinking Men.

Tenny, Mrss., Sept. 224, 1866. Crude ideas, conseived by men of small and if I but elicit thought and discussion I will, to a very great extent, have accomp-

Man is a progressive being. God has legislation. We given him capacities for improvement, or the best system in patience and resolution have all been for many of us have paid dearly, in the dearest of all schools, lections of the denizens of a country being the sense of the best system in all its perfection but our duty, as is ever the case, and dearly, in the dearest of all schools, lections of the denizens of a country being the best system in all its perfection but our duty, as is ever the case, and dearly, in the dearest of all schools, lections of the denizens of a country being for our knowledge.

The only feasible plan prescuting itself to our law-makers at the last sesson of our Legislature, at all calculated to meet the exigencies of the case, was adopted in our present contract law, and, indeed, it was the best in misery, crime and poverty. Then look at any country beginning to the law of the law o and only course left us. While it was an experiment in which few, if any, of the practical minds in the country had confidence, it has in some degree succeeded in districts where the negro incentive can be brought to bear upon them, has not been demoralized by contact their dormant energies than any yet known

can be no substantial objection.

The cotton interest of the South is the hinge upon which the wealth of the country turns, and regular, steady, certain labor is an indispensable requicertain labor is an indispensable requi-site to its production. While the God's word, to do sums in simple busine laborer is no longer the property of calculation and to write; or in other words the proprietor, laws can be enacted to secure the contractor against the whimsical changes in the minds of an unstable race, by affixing a penalty, other than pecuniary in addition thereother than pecuniary in addition there-to, for abandoning a contract before its consummation except always for taxes. There is but little difference or rathsufficient cause. Let us have those penalties, either a prison or a work house, both of which they would feel, both of which they would dread. The present law, so far as it operates upon freedmen is a nulity, and why should freedmen is a nulity, and why should tellect or for the education of its head, its they be exempt from penalties for lands and its heart, and that parent who violating contracts more than whites.

Once every year the laborer is in the not a proper custodian for his offspring, and market. He has a right to the best price he can procure for his services,

The State, the country, society, is benefitbut once concluding an engagement ed or injured when a child is born. I care

heard these reasons, and so have hunnot a curse to them. And pray who is injured by this rule? not the parent, for if he
jured by this rule? not the parent, for if he
is unable but willing to rear his child aright. The result of the war has released he would be grateful to some one to take it said this race of vagabonds in our midst, a and perform that duty for him; but if able them. people possessed of no conception of and not willing to make the necessary sacri-moral or civil obligations, bankrupts fice and effort, then is he not worthy to be in heart, head and purse, with whom respected and his feelings ought not to be wilted. Not the child, for instead of lie- his former friends around him. ing raised in ignorence and victorsness to become the companion of the degraded and

Then you ask what do I propose? I would take every child who has arrived at the age of seven years, and whose parent or guardian does not give evidence of sufficient day for the past eight months, and is exerging a healthful influence over the minds of the observing and thinking portion of that people.

Two influences have operated to protect us this year. Of both, time will deprive us. The idea that they or at least uncertain existence, brould be imnave sunk to the touch in the space of four years. That they, and not we, are responsi-ble, when our prisons are filled to overflow-ing—when rape and arom and all the other crimes of the ignorant and degraded stalk

"Lost or strade from the scriber a sheep all over white—one leg was black and half his body—all persons shall receive five dollars to bring him. He was a she goat."

the same hope of satisfying it.

Therefore, let us have this change.

The interest of the whole country, the same hope of satisfying it.

I have written long, but I have hardly for six years, to a company to swapper scribler, nor seek I the honor. I had hoped to see this subject brought before the public by an abler pen—that it might.

State of the conviction of the conviction of the conviction and not upon it.

I have written long, but I have hardly for six years, to a company to swapper scribler, nor seek I the honor. I had hoped to see this subject brought before the public by an abler pen—that it might.

that yet, ere the meeting of that import assembly, some better, abler person will visw and throw more light upon the po-Editor Clarion: There is a matter ability, are often seized upon by those more Thave so feetly made, and especially suggest to which, I think, it would be well to fortunate, and moulded into beautiful strue-strong safe-guards to be thrown around the urge the attention of the people before the next meeting of our Legislature. One in which we are deeply interested, to which some attention has been the next meeting to the thinking men of our country a few original thoughts upon a subject of vital importance to our situation; officeation say: "He has not capacity." The and I am done. The opponents of negro-cilocation say: "He has not capacity." The negro is peculiarly an imitative being. He times daily intimate to be of growing importance to us. I mean the importance of improving our present that something must be done to elevate the moral and intellectual capacities of the freedman, or be will netrograde to his principle. It is a progressive being to the great majority of them will receive an education every readily: and exceptional than a curse to the country be inhabitated.

We cannot be writted to provided for by exceptional cases must be provided for by exceptional cas but our duty, as is ever the case, goes hand

Respectfully, VERITAS. Lee and Jackson.

From the New York Times letter from Lexington, Va., we make the following extracts:

"A plain marble slab three feet in height; slightly curved at the top. and bearing nothing more than the words, 'Gen. Thos. J. Jackson,' and an upright foot-stone of a foot and a half in height, with nothing more in way of legend, 'T. J. J. these are all of words or monuments there are about the grave of Jackson. there are other visible signs and more significant. Yesterday morning was the holy Sabbath, but the green turf was covered with the rarest flowers, At the head of the grave was an elabo-I rate wreath, and almost every inch from stone to stone bore flowery tribute to the sleeper beneath. Nearly all these flowers were as fresh as if pulled from the stalk but an hour before, and all the villagers bear witness that they are renewed almost every day.

GENERAL LEE

No man more courteous than he

none more highbred, none more generous, none more kindly in his intercourse with his neighbors. And Lee lives a peaceful, cheerful, unobtrusive life among these mountains. So far as he is himself concerned, he would prefer that his name should be dropped from present talk and current news. History must mention him, he knows, but that time has not yet come. Lee holds himself utterly aloof from the disputes and passions of the hour; and here is a proof: On Saturday night he was at Rockbridge Baths Stalwart and erect as ever, white haired and ruddy hued, his eye still bright and kindly, as of he sat among the ladies of the neighborhood chatting as any other man might do; but with him, with his past and present hanging about him, seemed like the dead past holding on verse with the Muses. Presently there was the confusion of the nightly arrival from Richmond, and one goutle man, being acquainted with the General, greeted him, and after the common places tendered him the newspapers of the day. "Thank you," said Lee, "but I never read any of

Lee lives here comfortably, and calmly, with his family and many of son. Custis Lee, is a Professor in the Institute here, and his former Chief of Staff, Gen. Pendleton, is the Episcopal elergyman of the town.

RISTORI'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK .- The Evening Post gives the following as its first impression of this great actress:

We are aware how imperfect is our analysis of this great artist's acting. She is too grandly powerful, and too consumate an artist, to be studied in one evening. On first witnessing such a wonderful display of genius the mind is too much overwhelmed with a succession of changing emotions and sensations to be able to make a critical analysis. A few more words may suffice, however, to give some additional impressions.

Ristori's personal appearance is really queenly. A friend who has lived much on the Plains remarked to us

tenderness of maternal love can never have been more beautifuly or touchinglyexhibited than in the quieter passages of Medea, between her and her children. The unbidden tears came from the eyes of many veteran and hardened

A HINT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON. -- BY a telegram from America we are sorry to learn that "Mr. Davis's health is rapidly declining. His counsel is still